He added that there were more than ten School Leaving Certificate holders, who could be entertained in State service.

*Dewan's reply.*—Noted.

**125. Desirability of granting fee concessions to the students of the Gouda Sarasvata Brahmin community.**

*Mr. Srinivasa Kammathi* (Member, Nominated) said that the people of his community were very backward in education and were also poor. It was therefore desirable to grant exemption from fees to the students from the community up to the School Final class.

*Dewan.*—Your community is not generally poor.

The Member said that the rich men cared only for the education of their boys. They did not help the poor boys. To improve their backward condition in education, some fee concession was necessary as an inducement to the students.

*Dewan's reply.*—The statistics show that about 60% of your children of school-going age were actually attending recognised schools during 1090. The community therefore cannot be said to be very backward in point of education. Nor are they generally poor. No special concessions are therefore called for.

**126. Educational grievances of the Kaniyar Community.**

*Mr. M. K. Padmanabha Kaniyar* (Member, Nominated) said that the order of Government passed on his representations at the last session of the Assembly regarding fee concessions to the students of the Kaniyar community had caused sorrow and disappointment to the community as a whole. The statement that the Kaniyars were not educationally so backward as the Pulayas, Pariahs or Mahomedans, was not correct.

*Dewan.*—I suppose that there are none among you who do not know to read or write Malayalam ; on the other hand, there are very many scholars among you.

The Member admitted that all the members of his community were able to read or write Malayalam, as their profession required a knowledge of Sanskrit. His grievance was in respect of English education. During 1090, only 8 Kaniyar pupils attended secondary schools. The number of stipendiary students in secondary schools from the Pulayas, etc., far exceeded the total number of Kaniyar students receiving English education. Pecuniary difficulties were the sole impediment to their educational progress. The community had not produced even a matriculate or a Secondary School Leaving Certificate holder. He prayed that scholarships might be awarded to a few deserving students among them for the prosecution of secondary education. Orders should be issued for sufficient encouragement being shown to them in the Ayurveda Patasala. The Sanskrit College might also be thrown open to them.

*Dewan's reply.*—Noted.

**127. Opening of a Lower Grade Secondary School in the Karunagapalli taluk to afford greater facilities for the education of the Arayans.**

*Mr. K. Velayudha Panikkan* (Member, Nominated) said that, for want of education, the Arayans living on the coast were not reaping the full benefits of their fish and coir industries. He prayed therefore that technical schools for imparting instruction in those two industries might be opened at Karunagapalli. Even in the development of those industries on a large scale, a knowledge of English was essential. There were no English knowing men among the community. Further, the members of the community were too poor to send their children to other places for education. The secondary school at Kayankulam was inaccessible to them on account of the intervening backwater. He therefore prayed that a lower grade secondary school might be opened at Karunagapalli from the beginning of the next school-year.

*Dewan's reply.*—Noted.

**128. Education of the Pariahs.**

*Mr. Kandan Kumaran* (Member, Nominated) said that, though the public schools were declared open to the Pariahs, their children were refused admission on the plea in most cases that the maximum number had already been admitted. He prayed that all the Pariah and the Pulaya boys seeking admission should be ordered to be admitted even if the maximum were to be exceeded. He suggested that one Pariah

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